

MARKETS

NEW YORK CITY
Copper, Steady.
Electrolytic, 18.25@18.50
Silver, Unquoted.

The Bisbee Daily Review

WEATHER

Southern California
and Arizona—Fair.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOL. 18, NO. 57.

BISBEE, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOGALES SEES ATTACK BY CALLES' FORCES

Calles Troops Whip Forces of Maytorena Soldiers at Mascareñas Ranch; Latter Withdraw and Offer Resistance.

LATE ADVICES HAVE CALLES WITHDRAWN

Plans Ahead for Conference in Washington Today Between Representatives of the Pan-American Republics.

NOGALES, Aug. 4.—After five hours of fighting the Calles forces retired at sundown before a stubborn resistance by the Maytorena defenders of Nogales, Sonora. The Carranza army is believed to be four miles beyond the city where fortifications were hurriedly thrown up in preparation for a resumption of the battle at daybreak.

It was reported tonight that Vill to cavalry shot and killed commander General Solares during the engagement, and then deserted to the Carranza forces. Only three bullets are known to have fallen on the American side of the border. One struck within three inches of where Mrs. A. W. Lohn was standing on her doorstep watching the battle through field glasses. The other two hit the electric light plant, and a lively scuffle. No damage resulted.

NOGALES, Aug. 4.—After defeating the major portion of Maytorena's Villa army at the Mascareñas Ranch ten miles to the south, the Carranza forces under Calles, began an attack of the town. American troops lined the border to repel an invasion of the American side.

Shortly before noon Calles cavalry appeared at the head of a pass, three miles from here. Maytorena was caught with only 500 infantry and 200 cavalry in town, the rest of the army being at Mascareñas Ranch.

These hurried out of town and piles of rock were hastily thrown up in the hills by the Villa forces who opened fire with machine guns, and made the Carranza vanguard recoil. Calles then brought up his machine guns and his Hotchkiss field gun on the hill forcing the Villistas to the border.

American lined the hills to watch the fighting. An American regiment of infantry, and two troops of cavalry with a machine gun platoon lined the border, the soldiers saying that they had the order to begin firing on the Mexicans the moment bullets fell on the American side. An occasional shot did fly on this side but not in the vicinity of the town.

CONFERENCE PLAN AHEAD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Plans for the tomorrow's conference in the State Department on the Mexican problem are completed after Lansing talked to the President at Cornish over the telephone. The proposals to be made to the six Latin-American diplomats whose governments authorized them to co-operate with the United States to end Mexico's civil war, were discussed but Lansing maintained silence as to the program outlined.

An unusual activity in the War and Navy departments is evident. The order from General Scott, Chief of Staff, directing a battery of the Fifth Field Artillery to proceed from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to El Paso has aroused considerable speculation.

At the War Department it is stated the artillery was ordered at the request of the State Department. Lansing said he knew nothing about it. Other department officials however said the action was prompted by the desire to have the American border well guarded in view of recent uprisings at different points.

Lansing conferred with Paul Fuller, one of the President's confidential advisors on Mexican affairs, and who will participate in tomorrow's conference. Fuller recently talked personally to all the factional leaders in Mexico, observing the situation for the President. No official information concerning the reported bombardment of the Mexican border town of Nogales has been received.

Carranza has assured the State Department he will not permit an attack. (Continued on page three)

MEXICAN CHIEF'S DAUGHTER IN U. S.



Miss Isabel Angeles.

Miss Isabel Angeles is the daughter of General and Mrs. Felipe Angeles and her father was until a short time ago General Villa's chief of artillery. For the past few months the Angeles family have been in the United States, where the general has been working for the Villa cause.

DOLING CASE IS NEARING ITS CONCLUSION

Should Go to the Jury By Today Noon: Civil Suits Will Follow in Court During Next Week; Bootleggers Sentenced.

TOMBSTONE, Aug. 4. (Special).—After the Doling case is completed there will not be any more criminal cases tried until after next week as the attention of the court will be taken up in the trial of civil cases.

The Doling case was before the court today and it is doubtful if it will go to the jury before tomorrow noon. The defense, up to a late hour this afternoon, had not completed its side of the case and the prosecution has some witnesses to use in rebuttal so that at this writing it looked as though the case would not be completed today.

The next case to be called to the attention of the court will be a civil case entitled Reynolds vs. the Texas Company, and it is expected that it will take up the time of the court until Saturday at which time the court will hear the motions in several civil cases and clear up considerable probate work that has accumulated during the trial of the Doling case.

Reynolds, Zaragoza of Douglas was granted a decree of divorce from Henry Zaragoza on the grounds of desertion.

Jesus Ornelas, of Pirtleville, who was arrested on a charge of selling liquor, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to serve a term of 60 days in the county jail at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$25 and in case the fine was not paid, to work it out at the rate of \$1 per day.

John D. Horton, the negro soldier, who was arrested at Lewis Springs on a charge of introducing liquor into the state, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to serve a term of ten days and to pay a fine of \$25. The light sentence was given on account of representations made by his commanding officer at Ft. Tulehuca. Horton waived all rights to the whiskey that he had and it will be destroyed by Sheriff Wheeler. It consisted of two cases of Taylor and Cedar Brook.

Joe Secher, of Lowell, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of introducing liquor into the state, also pleaded guilty. His attorney made the representation to the court that he was only bringing it in for his own use and that it was his first offense, and asked the court to be lenient with him. The court then asked the defendant how much liquor he had and he said three cases with twenty-four pints in each case. The court that amount was in excess of what the actual needs might be, and sentenced the defendant to serve 30 days and pay a fine of \$50 or to serve the time out at the rate of \$1 per day.

The prisoners will be added to the county road gang which at present is (Continued on page five)

TEUTONS FIRM ON SINKING OF FRYE

Germany Is Willing to Submit Matter of Damages to a Commission of Two Experts Selected By Two Countries.

DENIES APPLICATION OF FAMOUS TREATY

Contents That Germany Had the Right to Send Frye to the Bottom on Account of Ship's Carrying of Contraband.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Germany is unyielding in its refusal to concede that the sinking of the American sailing ship, William P. Frye, by the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the South Atlantic last January, was in violation of American rights under the Prussian-American treaty of 1890.

The reply to the last representations of the United States to the German foreign office, in a note made public at the State Department, reiterated the previous justification of Germany's course and declares the willingness to pay for the ship and accepts the proposals, at first advanced by the United States, that the amount of damage be fixed by two experts, one to be selected from each country.

Such a sum the German government pledges to pay promptly with the stipulation, however, the payment will not be viewed as satisfaction for the violation of American rights. Should that method be unsatisfactory Germany invites the United States to arbitrate at the Hague.

The unofficial view here is that repudiation by a commission of experts will probably be satisfactory to the United States with the express provision, however, that it is not a waiver of treaty rights for which the American government contends but applies only to the matter of damages. It is practically certain that if the United States allows the dispute to go to the Hague for an interpretation of the treaty provision, or continues an academic discussion of the principles through the channels of diplomacy, it will insist that, meanwhile, Germany refrain from violation of what the United States contends is its rights.

The entire dispute revolves about Article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of 1799, which was revised and included in the treaty of 1828. That Article, the United States contends, specifically protected the Frye from being sunk, although it does not protect the contraband cargo.

Germany takes precisely the opposite view and contends the Article only obligates her to pay damages. Furthermore Germany replies that as the Frye's cargo of wheat was destined for Russia, it was contraband and the ship liable to confiscation, and that as an attempt to take the prize into a German court would imperil the captor, the destruction of the Frye "was according to the general principles of international law."

"The right of sinking," says the German note, "is not mentioned in the treaty, and therefore is neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited, so on this point the treaty stipulations must be supplemented by the general rules of international law. It is not disputed by the American government that, according to the general principles of international law a belligerent is authorized in sinking a neutral vessel under almost any conditions for the carrying of contraband."

DARCIA TEST CASE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Announcement from Paris that the French prize court confirmed the seizure of the American steamer Darcia, as a fair prize found the State Department preparing to protest the decision which carries with it the forfeiture of the vessel.

It is planned to make this a test case of the right of a neutral country to grant registration to a belligerent owned merchant ship. The Darcia's cotton cargo was not involved. The issue in the Darcia case is the right of the United States government to permit of the registry under its flag of a vessel owned by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, a German corporation, but declared to have been sold to an American citizen. Great Britain and France had agreed not to detain the cotton.

ARMY HEADS AND MINISTERS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND MEET AT CALAIS TO DISCUSS NEW CAMPAIGN PLANS AGAINST GERMANY



Left to right: Lord Balfour, M. Millerand, General Joffre, General Augagneur and General French.

Calais was the scene of an important conference when M. Millerand, the French minister, and Lord Balfour, first lord of the British admiralty, visited that town to discuss with Generals Joffre, French and Augagneur a new plan of campaign against the Austro-German forces. The photo was taken shortly after the arrival of the distinguished leaders at the railway station.

PAINTS WOEFUL ANSWER BEING PICTURE OF FUTURE PREPARED TO BRITAIN IS DESOLATE SCENE

J. Hamilton Lewis, Senator From Illinois, Says United States Will Be Arrayed Against Russia, Germany, Japan, China.

ASHVILLE, N. C., Aug. 4.—The prediction that Russia, Germany, Japan and China would sometime be arrayed in arms against the United States, and that this country could not look for aid from England or under conditions like those at present, from South American powers, was made tonight in an address by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, before the State Bar Association of North Carolina. His subject was "America as the International Lawgiver of the World Tomorrow."

In preparation for such an eventuality, Senator Lewis proposed calling a council of all the governments of South America and then by "alliance make common cause for the protection of republican form of government in the western hemisphere."

Declaring that Russia had a grievance against this country in connection with the disruption of the commercial treaty with Russia growing out of treatment of Jews, and that Russia and Germany, who "have no quarrel upon governmental principles among themselves," would adjust their differences, Senator Lewis said: "Then both Germany and Russia will be bound together in a treaty with an object of dominating Asia from Siberia eastward, and then, as joint enemies of the United States, they will be found in conjunction with Japan, who, now an ally with Russia, will present to us the attitude of one who has earned the friendship of England and Russia in turn for the aid Japan is giving these countries by driving Germany out of China. Germany, with little love for Japan, but with her grievance against us, will be as co-operative with Japan as Russia is today. Then with this situation the concentrated allies will seize the Philippines in retaliation for our refusing equality of citizenship to the Japanese. Russia, as the ally of Japan, would seize her former possessions, Alaska. To these will be found China adding her weight, resenting the grievance of exclusion of its people, co-operating with Japan. South America, with her now aroused suspicion of our objects in that zone, could afford us no protection and from her we could expect none, for reasons of her attitude of mind caused by misconception of our purposes and drawn from the events of taking the Panama Canal and other incidents. England, because of her alliance with Japan, could under no circumstances render us aid, and has no feeling towards us from which we could expect any. But if England could render us aid, you will not overlook that England, if she dared participate, would arouse Russia to retaliation upon her Canadian possessions and Japan upon Hongkong in China, and China upon Pennsylvania. Five hundred thousand damage is reported at Richmond, Va. (Continued on page 5)

Elaborate Statistics to Prove British Contention False Are Being Assembled By the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Elaborate statistics are being assembled by the State Department to refute the late's assumption that the increased exportations of the United States in that land and Scandinavian countries indicate that these goods are finding their way to Germany and Austria. The figures will be included in a preliminary draft, being prepared for the President, in reply to the three British notes made public yesterday.

A study of the trade conditions between the United States and neutral European countries has been made by the State Department, and investigations of the Scandinavian and Dutch trade were made by the Department of Commerce.

The report from Consul General Palmer at London, was also received on the foreign trade of Great Britain for six months ending June 30th. It shows that exports to Scandinavian countries and Holland have increased since the war began along the same lines as American exports to those countries. The state Department will contend that there can be no more assumption that American goods are going to these neutral countries, bound for Germany, than that British goods exported there will reach Germany.

MAYTORENA MAY RESIGN.

DOUGLAS, Aug. 4.—Authentic reports say that General Angeles went Nogales Sunday to depose Maytorena and to take charge himself. It is said Maytorena, practically agreed to relinquish the office and retire from Mexico. The agreement is expected in a day or two.

ANGELES WON'T CONFIRM.

EL PASO, Aug. 4.—General Angeles arrived from Nogales where he conferred with Maytorena. He refused to discuss the conference there. The conference of Angeles and Villa, who is again reported enroute to the border, has been arranged at Juarez for tomorrow.

CALLES APOLOGIZES.

DOUGLAS, Aug. 4.—American Consul simply received from General Calles Calles an apology for the fight of the Carranza aeroplane across the international border Saturday when a bomb, with proclamations warning non-combatants was dropped in Nogales, Sonora. Calles said he was unaware the machine had crossed the line.

STORMS AND DAMAGE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Torrential rains and wind, with considerable damage, are reported tonight from the Great Lakes districts of Michigan and Pennsylvania. Five hundred thousand damage is reported at Richmond, Va. (Continued on page 5)

Twenty-Seven Known Dead With Debris, Heaped in the Streets, Expected to Yield a Further and Larger List.

ETHEL, Aug. 4.—Erie listed twenty-seven dead tonight in the all-night wreckage path through the heart of the city, swept by last night's flood. Little impression was made on the vast amount of wreckage, piled one hundred feet high in places. It is believed to conceal many more victims.

The work of recovery will be slow, and it may take a week to turn over the debris. The early estimate of \$2,000,000 property loss is not changed by Fire Chief McMahon, after he received reports from the big mansions featuring plants in the flood zone. He said 700 houses and fifty stores were demolished.

Tonight there is a semblance of normal conditions in the city which last night was in the grasp of the most destructive rainstorm in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The Lake Shore Railway, at noon, resumed through passenger service between Erie and Chicago thirty-five trains, stalled in the outskirts of the city since last night, getting away.

The Light and Power plant resumed operations but the telephone and telegraph communication is still subject to delay. Three morgues, in widely separated sections of the flood zone, were besieged by thousands throughout the day.

BROWNSVILLE TROUBLES.

BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 4.—Evidence that the Mexican bandits, who have been terrorizing this section for several weeks have not crossed into Mexico, although they escaped the cavalrymen, was seen in the attack on the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railway work train north of here. The attack was near a railway bridge which was burned. The telegraphic and telephone lines were cut last night.

The destroyed bridge was about thirty miles north of Brownsville and the work train had been repairing the structure. About twenty shots were fired according to the train crew but no one was injured. Five bullets struck the locomotive, and several hit the caboose.

General Naffar, commander of the Carranza garrison at Matamoros, upstate here informed the American authorities tonight he would adopt any suggestions they might make for co-operation on the Mexican side of the border that might lead to the capture of the armed parties attempting to cross the Rio Grande in either direction.

ADMIT RETIREMENT.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—The official statement from general headquarters admits the Russians have retired from the Bionle-Nadarzyn line on Warsaw, negotiate.

POUNDING ON WARSAW IS STILL TO FORE

After Three Weeks of Incessant Fighting, Germans and Austrians Have Not Yet Forced Complete Evacuation of Capital.

ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT OF TEUTONS PROGRESSES

From All Indication It Would Appear That Russians Are Making An Orderly Retreat From the Beleaguered Fortress.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—After having tried for three weeks to force the Russians to evacuate Warsaw and the Polish salient by encircling movements from the north and pressure from the west, the Austro-Germans commenced attacks on the fortresses of the capital and those of Lomza and Ostrolenka to the northeast and Ivanovo to the southeast. Berlin claims tonight the Russians were driven back to advanced positions at Lomza and that the Narow was crossed near Ostrolenka and that driven out of their Blouke positions, the Russians have fallen back into the outer lines near Warsaw which the Bavarians are attacking. The Austrians captured the western part of the fortress of Ivanovo. Thus, what should prove a decisive battle for the Polish capital has begun in earnest. No changes are reported on the other fronts.

In the meantime von Mackensen is slowly advancing from the southeast between the Vistula and Bug rivers in an effort to cut off the Russian armies which apparently are making a headlong exit from Warsaw and the eastern lines, while von Hindenburg, in his wider encircling movement, through Courland to reach Cushing, is some fifty miles west of Pskov, on the VILNIUS-PETROGRAD railway.

Although the operations of von Mackensen and von Hindenburg appear to offer the most dangerous threats to the retreating Russian armies, the Russian general staff is paying more attention to von Hindenburg who has been trying with more or less success to force the line of the Narow river.

Here the Russians are offering the most stubborn resistance, according to the official Petrograd despatch and in two battles of three days each have succeeded in checking the Germans and inflicting heavy losses. The Russians also admit severe casualties.

When the despatch was sent a third battle was in progress. Berlin claims that in this battle the Germans were successful and forced the crossing of the Narow river. On the whole the Russians, as far as can be gathered from official reports, are making an extremely orderly retreat.

News of the greatest importance is anticipated from the near East. The ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy had a conference with the Greek government. A dispatch from Paris says an Italian officer recently had arrived at British headquarters in the Mediterranean to arrange for this.

CLOSE WATCH OF HAITI.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The President is keeping a close watch on the situation in Haiti. All advices are forwarded to Cornish as rapidly as they arrive. Advices from Admiral Caperton indicated that the peace commission dispatched to Cape Haitien to persuade the revolutionists to disarm had not succeeded. Although General Hilt, the government commander, is reported to have resigned his command, and some of his troops were disbanded, the revolutionary forces under General Bobo are said to have rejected the proposals.

But it is reported to have agreed to lead a movement for the organization of a commission to penate the civil affairs of the republic pending an election. With the arrival of the battleship Connecticut at Port au Prince today Admiral Caperton has a maximum force of 1500 men available for use in an emergency. Lansing spent several hours each day lately in conference with Americans familiar with Haiti. No political steps have been determined upon by the government and probably none will be planned until some form of government is established with which the United States can negotiate.